

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

430

Introduction

There is a reference on page three of this report to an article published on April 27, 1983 by the former U. S. Ambassador to Afghanistan. "Today is the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-supported communist coup which overthrew the non-aligned, independent, nationalistic government of Afghanistan," he wrote. "The anniversary is a time of sadness, to mourn the brutal invasion of a fiercely independent land . . . Villages are being destroyed. Crops are being burned. Three million Afghans, about one-fifth of the country's population, are refugees outside their country."

This year is the occasion of another anniversary, one that evokes sadness but also a sense of accomplishment. It was 50 years ago, in 1933, that a small group of Americans founded the International Rescue Committee with the support of Albert Einstein. Their purpose was to help refugees from Germany where Adolf Hitler had become Chancellor five months earlier. Soon, IRC was also assisting refugees who had fled from Mussolini's Italy and then from Franco's Spain.

During the early years of World War II, thousands of Europe's cultural, intellectual and political leaders who had made their way to France found themselves trapped by Nazi occupation forces. IRC helped many of them to escape to the United States and other free countries.

It was assumed by the early leaders of IRC that their work would end after the post-World War II emergency. But their hopes were shattered when the Iron Curtain descended over East Europe and millions fled from the communist half of the continent. In the decades that followed, millions more "voted with their feet," escaping from wars of tyranny and terror in scores of countries. They came from all parts of the world: Idi Amin's Uganda, Castro's Cuba, Duvalier's Haiti, Greece's military junta, China, East Pakistan, Angola, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Iran, Laos, Afghanistan and many other countries.

Those of us associated with IRC today hope — as our founders hoped — that the time will come when there are no refugees, and we are no longer needed. But until such time, the International Rescue Committee will be on hand to sustain and serve uprooted victims of persecution and aggression, as we have done over the past 50 years.

John C. Whitehead
President

The Exodus from Afghanistan

In 1982, the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan passed the 2.5 million mark. They are the world's largest body of refugees from any country and comprise 17% of the population of Afghanistan prior to the Soviet invasion in 1979. More than two million of them — almost half of them children — are concentrated in the North West Frontier Province; it is there, in the Kohat border district, that the work of the International Rescue Committee in Pakistan is centered.

The core of IRC's medical work in the Pakistan refugee camps during 1982 consisted of five mobile medical units. Each of the units is staffed by a male doctor, a female doctor (to serve the Moslem refugee women), one or more visiting nurses, a pharmacist who doubles as a paramedical aide, and a driver who assists with non-medical tasks. The physician in charge of the program is an American volunteer on leave from the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. He had worked in Afghanistan before the Soviet invasion and understands the mores and the people of the country.

In each of the 20 camps of the Kohat district, IRC has installed specially designed tents which serve as dispensaries for regular visits by the mobile teams. The prevalent illnesses are tuberculosis, malaria, parasitic diseases and respiratory infections. Some of the refugees were wounded while fighting in Afghanistan.

There was increasing emphasis in 1982 on training refugees in health care and education in an effort to stem the spread of disease in the crowded, barren settlements. Refugees are recruited and trained to serve as medical assistants at the dispensaries. They administer follow-up injections, dress wounds and advise patients on those days when the mobile units are working elsewhere.

The work of IRC for Afghan refugees started in 1980, following a mission to Pakistan headed by John C. Whitehead, the President of IRC. By 1982, IRC had become a leading voluntary agency providing health, medical and training services in the camps. The number of refugee visits to the dispensaries averaged 16,500 per month, including those enrolled in a program to combat and cure tuberculosis.

A limited number of Afghans became eligible for admission to the United States. IRC offices assumed the resettlement responsibility for 500 of them.



The vast majority of refugees who have fled from Afghanistan to Pakistan are children. ILO provides medical care for the Afghans in 20 camps strung along the border.

Afghans in Pakistan want nothing more than to be back in their homeland, but there is no sign that it will be possible for them to return in safety. On April 27, 1983, The Christian Science Monitor published an article entitled "A Sad Anniversary in Afghanistan" by Theodore L. Elton, Jr., the U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan during the 1970s and now Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. The article included the following passages:

"Today is the fifth anniversary of the Soviet Union's supported communist coup which overthrew the nonaligned, independent, nationalist government of Afghanistan. It was a bloody day. As I described at the time in reports from the United States Embassy in Kabul to Washington, it fulfilled a century-old Russian dream to dominate Afghanistan, the stepping-stone to the subcontinent, to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. The anniversary is a time of sadness, to mourn the brutal foreign invasion of a fiercely independent land; a time of anguish, to celebrate the incredible and continuing Afghan battle for freedom and independence."

There is no cause for optimism in the present situation. Neither on the diplomatic nor the military front is there any sign that Soviet resolve is weakening. It is a brutal war waged by the Russians on the Afghan populace. Villages are being destroyed. Crops are being burned. Three million Afghans, about one-fifth of the country's population, are refugees outside their country.

Refugees from Indochina

Thailand was the focus of IRC's overseas work for people fleeing from Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. More than 11,000 new refugees arrived there during 1982. (An additional 40,000 boat people made their way to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Taiwan, Macao, Hong Kong and other Asian countries.)

It was in Thailand, in 1976, that IRC started its program for Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia. During the past seven years, more than 600,000 Indochinese reached Thailand, and two-thirds of them were resettled in the United States, France, Canada, Australia and, in smaller numbers, in 30 other countries. There nevertheless remained 170,000 Indochinese in the Thai camps at the end of 1982, about half of them Cambodians and the other half from Vietnam and Laos. An additional 200,000 Cambodians were strung along the border.

In late 1982, the Thailand government warned other governments and international agencies that its patience was nearing an end; coercive measures to curb, and possibly reverse the refugee flow, were promised unless remedial steps were taken. One official put it this way: "The lesson we learned is that being too merciful could lead us to an endless burden, and it cannot be forecast how much longer the Thai people will want to live with this problem."

IRC works primarily at the Khao-I-Dang camp — about eight miles from the Cambodian border — which has a population of some 70,000 Cambodian refugees. Seriously ill and wounded people from the border clusters are also brought to Khao-I-Dang for treatment, among them men, women and children who were wounded in March and April 1983 during attacks by Vietnamese military forces occupying Cambodia. On March 31 alone, more than 150 casualties of the attacks were brought to Khao-I-Dang, where medical teams worked around the clock to care for them.

During 1982, 88 American doctors, nurses and other personnel served on the IRC staffs at Khao-I-Dang where IRC coordinates the medical and public health services for American and other voluntary agencies. They were supported by hundreds of Cambodians from the IRC Medical Training Center who serve as nurses, paramedics, laboratory technicians, public health aides as well as interpreters. Refugee training is an essential component of the program — an American

DECLASSIFIED

volunteer doctor, in an article in *The Boston Globe*, praised the refugee aides and wrote of a Cambodian "who had a capacity for learning medicine and better clinical judgment than any other medical student I had supervised at home."

The IRC medical program in Thailand consisted of the following basic components:

A laboratory serving all medical facilities in the refugee camp.

Two out-patient clinics, which also served as a referral center for hospitals, had a daily caseload of 150 to 200 patients.

A public health and sanitation program providing immunization, epidemiology, hygiene training and outreach services, including a disease prevention program covering four other camps in Thailand.

An IRC pediatric ward at Khao-I-Dang, established in 1978, served thousands of sick, wounded and malnourished Cambodian children. The ward was staffed primarily by rotating teams of doctors, nurses and senior medical students from the Cornell Medical School-New York Hospital. The responsibilities of Cambodian refugees graduating from the IRC Medical Training Center were expanded throughout 1982. A "pediatric physicians' assistant course" was added to the curriculum, increasing the skills of the refugees and developing their potentials.

Other Thai and Activities

The well-being of Cambodian refugees — survivors of both the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime under Pol Pot and the Vietnam forces that have occupied Cambodia since 1979 — is a major concern of IRC. At Khao-I-Dang, and along the border, a school system had an enrollment in 1982 exceeding 20,000 primary school students (including a remedial learning center), 1,000 secondary school students (including an outreach program for students unable to reach the school), an adult literacy program for 5,000 refugees, and special classes and rehabilitation therapy for handicapped refugees. About 1,000 refugees work as teachers in the educational program.

Other activities carried out by IRC during 1982 and into 1983 in the Khao-I-Dang area included a cultural program — music, dance, theatre, arts, crafts — to enable young Cambodians to restore their cultural heritage which was wiped out by the Khmer Rouge; rec-

#

The Resettlement Program

Admissions to the United States were sharply reduced in 1982. IRC had the resettlement responsibility for 8,000 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, compared with 15,000 in 1981. Probably no more than 5,000 to 6,000 will be resettled by IRC during 1983. Resettlement staffs at 15 locations in the U.S. have been reduced accordingly. The object of the program is the absorption of the Indochinese into the social and economic fabric of American life. In October 1982, a Vietnamese refugee sent IRC a contribution with a letter in which he said:

"I always carry in my heart deep thoughts of gratitude and appreciation for IRC and its deeds of human solidarity and universal brotherliness which enabled me to start in my new path of life with faith and hope. Somehow I am sending you this little contribution with prayerful wishes to your workers everywhere in the world."

But halfway around the world, at the Phanat Nikhom camp in Thailand, a correspondent of the Los Angeles Times wrote an article which began: "A tear crept from the eye of Nguyen Thi Tu, a 27-year old Vietnamese, as she clutched her child to her breast and uttered an anguished cry; 'If we are forced to go back, I will commit suicide. If all the countries reject us, I will kill my baby and then I will kill myself.' Tens and thousands of other refugees like her are suffering from a double dose of despair — their efforts to emigrate to the West have been frustrated and the Thai government is tired of having them here."

In Thailand, a special IRC team is in charge of the Joint Voluntary Agency program which is entrusted with the processing of all Indochinese refugees seeking admission to the U.S. The program, formed at the request of the State Department in 1977, serves all U.S. organizations participating in the resettlement work. The staff carries out much of its work in remote refugee camps bordering Laos and Cambodia. A total of 111,324 Indochinese who expressed their desire to enter the United States were interviewed by the IRC teams during 1982.

A new development was the arrival of Amerasian children from Vietnam in 1982. Among those sponsored by IRC was a 12-year old girl who had been unable to join her mother, her brother and sister when they escaped from Vietnam. The mother, Cao Thi Nhan, was quoted in The Washington Post as saying, "To the International Rescue Commit-

tee I say thank you—they did everything for me to get my daughter to America." During the first week of April 1983, 14 Amerasian children and their five mothers arrived in the United States under the sponsorship of the International Rescue Committee.

Citizens Commission on Indochinese Refugees

This independent body of prominent Americans and Europeans, headed by IRC Chairman Leo Cherne, concentrated on two issues during 1982 and into 1983: the piracy tragedy in the Gulf of Thailand; and the difficulties Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees encountered in being approved for admission to the United States. In March, the Citizens Commission asked Bayard Rustin, its Co-Chairman, and Catherine O'Neill, a writer and civic leader, to undertake a fact-finding mission to Thailand to investigate the two issues.

They confirmed the brutal and repeated incidents of torture, rape and abduction by pirates; on their return, they prepared a report entitled "Mayhem on the Seas," and met with government leaders. In April, they testified at Congressional hearings held by the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs and appealed for the implementation of an anti-piracy program for which \$3.6 million had already been pledged to the United Nations. If the program is to be successful, they stated, it must be vigorous in both the apprehension and prosecution of the pirates. "The brutalization of innocent refugees must be stamped out by concentrated international efforts," they said.

In August, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees reported that an anti-piracy force directed by the Thai government began operating on July 17, equipped with three patrol boats and two planes, and further measures would be taken. But the tragic problem was far from solved. The U.N. cited the case of "a refugee boat with 39 aboard which was attacked five times by ten pirate vessels; only six of the refugees survived." On January 29, 1983, a Washington Post correspondent reported: "Pirates are continuing to prey on Vietnamese refugee boats with frequency and near impunity. In November, for example, 16 boats arrived in Thailand, loaded with 476 Vietnamese. Ten of the boats were attacked a total of 28 times. The usual robberies are often accompanied by rapes, abductions and murders."

The article continued: "Behind the statistics are accounts of shocking, relentless cruelty. The case of Le Quynh Loan, 15, is an example. She was among 19 boat people who left Vietnam. The men were beaten and thrown into the sea. The women were held for nine days and raped repeatedly. They were then thrown overboard. Loan is the only known survivor. Among those who drowned were her three older sisters and two older brothers."

The Citizens Commission also appealed to the U.S. government to admit those Cambodians who qualify for admission within the authorized ceiling for Indochinese refugees, saying: "We ask only equity for the Cambodian refugees." In a further report in October 1982, the Commission decried the high rejection ratio of the Cambodians. An article by Leo Cherne, published by leading newspapers in Boston, Washington, Minneapolis and other cities, stated:

"Those rejected have been turned down primarily on the grounds of not being bona fide refugees as defined in the Refugee Act of 1960—a person outside his country and 'unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution.' In view of what is now known of the terrible persecution non-communist Cambodians suffered at the hands of Pol Pot's government and what is known about conditions in Vietnamese-controlled Cambodia today, one must conclude that most of these rejections border on the cruel. Moreover, those who are rejected are left in greater danger than they were before. If we strip them of their claim to refugee status, on what basis could we take issue with the Thai authorities if they were to forcibly repatriate them?"

In October 1982, an extraordinary article was written by Truong Nhu Tang, a founder of the National Liberation Front (NLF) who had served as Minister of Justice for the Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government. He stated that "when the war ended, North Vietnamese vindictiveness and fanaticism blossomed into a ferocious exercise of power" and that "Vietnam is now practically an instrument of Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia." The writer added:

"I was given the opportunity to work for this government. After the communists had eliminated the NLF and imprisoned most of those they considered potential enemies, they offered me the position of vice minister of nutrition. I refused. I could not ally myself with a regime that had proved itself inhuman, and that the people hated so

passionately. During the 1960's, I gave up a good job to fight for certain ideals — which are still the ideals of the Vietnamese people: independence, democracy and social welfare. I have now to acknowledge my responsibility for the disastrous state of my country."

East European and Soviet Refugee

The major refugee group from Europe helped by the International Rescue Committee consisted of Poles whose freedom was jeopardized by the martial law regime installed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski on December 13, 1981 with the support of the Soviet Union. The groundwork for the relief and resettlement program was developed by IRC Chairman Leo Cherne, who flew to Austria a few days after martial law was declared. He held intensive consultations with Austrian and American officials and with the IRC European staffs.

By March 1982, the IRC Vienna office alone was assisting 1,618 Poles who had applied for refugee status. Hundreds more were being helped at IRC offices in Germany, Italy, France and Spain. By the end of 1982, several thousand Polish refugees had been assisted by IRC in Europe, hundreds were helped to go to Canada, Australia and other western countries, and 783 were admitted to the United States in 1982 under IRC sponsorship — among them 118 activists of the outlawed Solidarity movement who had been imprisoned when martial law was imposed. They were released on the condition that they find asylum in another country. Still other Poles granted asylum in the U.S. and resettled by IRC were crews and passengers of planes which had been diverted to Germany.

IRC offices in Europe and the United States continued to provide counseling and resettlement services for other East European refugees: Albanians, Bulgarians, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians and Rumanians. Among the Czech refugees helped by the IRC were members of the "Charter 77" human rights movement, established in 1977 by courageous dissidents who asked the communist government to abide by its own constitution. A special program assisted those who reached Austria and subsequently other countries, including the U.S.

On April 13, 1983, The Christian Science Monitor reported an intensification of the Czech government's drive against church groups

DECLASSIFIED

in particular. "Four of 20 Franciscan monks scooped up in Easter tide police raids are held and charged with illegal religious activity," the article stated. "The Franciscans have been a special target of the campaign against religion in recent years, often because of their identification with the young. This church continues strong despite harassment. The communist authorities choose to see it as a direct challenge. They allege it is part of a general Vatican endeavor under its Polish Pope to build up a 'fifth column' dangerous to the Czechoslovak state. According to church estimates, the number of imprisoned priests at any one time has rarely fallen below 100 in recent years."

The essence of the East European resettlement program is to enable the newcomers, through financial assistance and support services, to find suitable housing and employment, to get their children into school, to have access to medical services, to English classes, and then find contacts in the community to relieve their feelings of isolation and abandonment. IRC tries to resettle in clusters these refugees without family ties, and mainly in areas where there are ethnic affinity groups. In the case of the Poles, widespread sympathy for their cause and concern within the American Polish community facilitated the resettlement process.

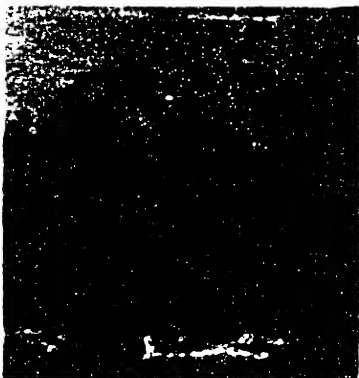
The emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union in 1982 was sharply curtailed — about 2,000 departed, compared with 10,000 in 1981, 21,000 in 1980 and a peak of 51,000 in 1979. The number of Armenians permitted to leave was also slowed to a trickle in 1982, as was the number of Christian and other non-Jewish dissidents. The flow from the Soviet Union was even more drastically curbed in 1983: only about 100 a month were permitted to depart between January and April. Dr. David Powell of Harvard University's Russian Research Center gave the following explanation for the crackdown: "If there is to be a U.S. embargo on trade in high-technology items to the USSR, they will in turn put an embargo on trade in the highest of all technology items — human beings."

IRC offices in Europe provided counseling services for Soviet emigres, and 200 of them were resettled by IRC in the United States during 1982 and the first-quarter of 1983. Generous grants from the American Jewish Philanthropic Fund provide substantial support for IRC's work in behalf of Soviet and East European refugees. The European offices of IRC in Germany, Italy, France, Austria, Spain and



Belgium also assisted many refugees who had made their way from Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Latin America, Iran and other distant countries.

The Madrid office was active in the processing of hundreds of Iranians — Christians, Moslems and Jews and members of the Bahai faith who had come to Spain as a country of first asylum. The Bahais are a harshly persecuted religious minority — there are 300,000 to 400,000 of them — and many have been killed for their beliefs. The New York Times reported on April 27, 1983 a new wave of persecution "including executions and the barring of tens of thousands of Bahai children from attending school."



These children are among the Polish refugees in Austrian camps where IRC provides resettlement services.



Thousands of refugees from Ethiopia are treated every month by IRC medical teams stationed in the Sudan.

Ethiopian Refugees

Well over one million refugees who have fled from Ethiopia are in the Sudan and Somalia, two of the poorest countries of Africa. They represent many ethnic groups: Eritreans, Oromos, Amharas, ethnic Somalians from the Ogaden region as well as different religious groups: Christian, Moslem, the ancient Jewish Falashas and others. Following the usual pattern of refugee flows, the majority of the Ethiopians are women and children.

IRC's work in the Sudan was centered in the Tawawa camp of the

These refugee cadres will provide health care in the camps as IRC reduces its staff and ultimately withdraws from the area.

Only a limited number of Ethiopian refugees were admitted to the United States during 1982, and 175 of them were resettled by IRC.

Hong Kong

The number of people escaping from Mainland China to Hong Kong dropped sharply in 1982. Only some 13,000 Chinese made it by land and sea, compared with 20,000 in 1981 and 200,000 in 1980. Virtually all of the refugees were apprehended and returned to China — with the tragic exception of many young people attempting to swim across Mirs and Deep Bay who drowned or were killed by sharks. Employers in Hong Kong were faced with heavy fines if they attempted to hire people without identity cards, and a government spokesman warned: "There is not the slightest question of any kind of amnesty being granted to the refugees either now or in the future, for any reason whatsoever." And on March 30, 1983 it was announced that illegal entrants from China will be first imprisoned and then deported to the Mainland.

Counseling and relief services for the Chinese were provided by the IRC office in Hong Kong, which was established 21 years ago. The IRC nurseries continued to serve some 700 Chinese children of pre-school age, enabling mothers of poor families to help support their families. This program was supported generously by the Social Welfare Department and the Community Chest of Hong Kong, as well as the German Metal Workers' Union.

Refugees from Vietnam, mostly from the north and central areas, continued arriving in Hong Kong during 1982. A total of 7,849 came in more than 263 boats, and another 433 arrived in seven ships that had rescued them at sea. Since 1975, when South Vietnam was taken over by Hanoi forces, more than 100,000 boat people survived their voyage of more than a thousand miles to Hong Kong. In January 1983, 12,631 Vietnamese were awaiting resettlement to other countries, and IRC provided resettlement and family reunion services for many of them.

The distressing plight of Vietnamese boat people in Hong Kong was described in April 1983 in a Washington Post article carrying the

prison. He said that he had been kept for seven years in a cell without light, and he described "an average day as one in which he got up at 4:00 a.m. to crush stones in withering heat until 6:00 or 7:00 p.m."

IRC also helped refugees fleeing from Haiti. Political dissidents who opposed the Duvalier dictatorship were provided during 1982 with relief services, family reunion assistance and legal help in deportation and adjustment-of-status proceedings. Some 2,100 Haitians, most of whom had escaped by boat, were detained in various federal prisons and camps, many for 15 months. Fifty were held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Detention Center, and IRC joined the National Emergency Coalition for Haitian refugees in helping to make their lives bearable while efforts were undertaken to obtain their release. An article about the detention center, published on August 25, contained the following passage:

"One of the Haitians, Jean Baptiste, who recently tried to hang himself, told an interpreter he was not thinking of any country in particular when he set off in a small boat, leaving his wife and child behind him. He was thinking of the prison, the small room with the bucket, where he had been thrown after the Tontons Macoutes, the Haitian President's personal army, had beaten him and said he was an enemy of the government. He was thinking of a country, any country, where he could escape to ... he said he cannot now go home, because he would be killed."

Among other Latin Americans helped by IRC was an Argentinian couple whose story was told in the Baltimore Sun in February 1983:

"More than seven years after they were snatched from their home in Argentina by government agents, taken to a house of torture, then to separate prisons, Rodolfo and Nora Bagnardi are due to be reunited. Their desire for privacy is hardly unreasonable. Nora Bagnardi hasn't seen her husband since 1975, when they were both ushered away from their home north of Buenos Aires and imprisoned without trial.

"Nora Bagnardi spent five years in jail before she was released and exiled to the United States. She settled in Baltimore. Her husband, however, would spend two more years in Argentinian prisons before the government finally released him on December 29, 1982. Both of them came to Baltimore under the auspices of the International Rescue Committee."

In April 1982, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees appealed to IRC to send a sanitation team to the Mocoron camp of Honduras, where some 7,500 Miskito Indian refugees from Nicaragua are located. The primitive camp is located in the most remote region of Honduras, accessible only by air. The Miskitos are an indigenous, communitarian tribe who ran afoul of the decrees of the Nicaraguan government. Within eight days, IRC had recruited and sent to the camp a highly qualified, Spanish-speaking sanitation expert, whose principal tasks were to plan and supervise the construction of latrines and other waste disposal systems before the summer rainy season.

Lebanon

Seven years of civil conflict in Lebanon culminated in 1982 in intensive violence that resulted in widespread destruction and thousands of new displaced people. Before the end of the year, IRC started organizing a medical and relief program which included the following elements:

A new emergency "trauma" unit at the American University Hospital in Beirut, the premier medical institution in the Middle East. The hospital serves Lebanese of all faiths and races as well as Palestinian refugees. The planning and designing of the unit was donated by The American Hospital Supply Corporation;

A rebuilding project in three camps of the Beirut area — Sabra, Shatilla and Boors El Barajni — to repair homes of Palestinian refugees which had been made uninhabitable by severe damage. Voluntary service and youth groups cooperate with IRC in the work;

A medical laboratory in Sidon to serve a clinic operated by a voluntary medical group which had previously functioned without any lab facilities;

An Intermediate Health Care Unit in southern Lebanon designed to close the gap that exists in Lebanon between basic out-patient care in refugee camps and hospital care for serious cases. The need for intermediate facilities (screening of patients, diagnosis, short-term treatment and, when necessary, referral to hospitals) may be the major health requirement for a country racked by seven years of conflict.

headline: "Prison-like Detention Center Awaits Refugees in Hong Kong." The article reported on the "closed centers," among them Chi Ma Wan camp which "resembles nothing so much as a concentration camp. . . . it houses 3,000 people in eight crowded barracks, each divided by wooden platforms into three tiers of family sleeping quarters. . . . A recent visit to the camp and to other refugee centers in Hong Kong and the Portuguese colony of Macao underscored the sense of hopelessness that afflicts many refugees caught in a web between Southeast Asian nations' growing inhospitality, and declining prospects of resettlement in reluctant Western countries."

Latin American Refugees

On April 22, 1962, the Miami Herald reported: "In South Florida, where close to 92,000 of the new Cubans are located, more than two-thirds of them are working, paying taxes, learning English, have been reunited with their families, and in some instances are already on the same pathway to success as earlier Cuban emigrations . . ."

During 1962, IRC was still coping with serious residual problems of many of the 125,000 Cubans who had arrived in the "boat flotilla" from March to 1960. But there have been no direct admissions from Cuba to the United States since that exodus. A Cuban escapee was deported two days after his arrival in January 1962 — the first refugee ever to be returned to Cuba, where law decrees jail terms for those who "leave without complying with legal requirements." The American Council of Voluntary Agencies, of which IRC is a member, strongly protested the deportation, stating that "American law provides for due process for asylum seekers who present themselves at our land borders or ports of entry."

The Madrid office of IRC continued to assist many Cubans who had gone to Spain as a country of first asylum. In addition, 60 former Cuban political prisoners were sponsored by IRC from Spain when the U.S. opened its doors to them in August 1962, and an additional 63 came from Costa Rica under IRC auspices. In October, Armando Valladares, a Cuban poet whose only crime was to disagree with some of Castro's policies, was allowed to go to France after 22 years in

DECLASSIFIED

Financial Report
[Year Ending December 31, 1983]

The following is a summary of financial operations of the International Rescue Committee for the year 1983, prepared on the basis of an independent audit of IRC's accounts and records, and completed on May 9, 1983. The financial report, prepared on an accrual basis, follows the "Standards of Accounting and Financial Reporting for Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations," which are in conformity with the recommendations of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, Department of State.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME
[Year Ending December 31, 1983]

PUBLIC SUPPORT & REVENUE

Contributions	\$ 3,081,233
Combined "Federal Employees' Campaign"	
(Net of direct expenses of \$75,346)	403,707
Special Events	
(Net of direct expenses of \$1,398)	19,458
Bequests	52,338
Cooperative agreements and grants	3,087,997
Joint Voluntary Agency programs	2,716,925
United Nations High Commissioner for	
Refugees programs	2,152,907
Interest income	323,080
Custodial fees	175,411
Miscellaneous income	177,238
TOTAL PUBLIC SUPPORT & REVENUE	\$18,376,284

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
[Year Ending December 31, 1962]

PROGRAM SERVICES

Indochina refugee resettlement	\$ 4,973,648
Indochina medical and children's aid	3,807,783
Other Asian programs (Hong Kong, Pakistan, Thailand)	3,928,967
U.S.A. and Western Hemisphere	2,253,819
Europe	1,169,293
Africa	917,167

TOTAL PROGRAM SERVICES

\$17,129,677

SUPPORTING SERVICES

Management and general expenses	653,496
Fund raising expenses	564,672

TOTAL SUPPORTING SERVICES

\$ 1,218,068

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$18,347,775

*[The certified financial report for 1962 is available on request
from the International Rescue Committee.]*

Acknowledgments

The existence and the strength of the International Rescue Committee as an independent voluntary agency would not be possible without widespread public support, and IRC is deeply grateful to all of its generous donors.

Many thousands of concerned people in the United States and other countries contributed to the IRC during 1962. American corporations, unions, foundations, schools, churches, synagogues, community and human rights groups also provided essential financial assistance, as did private organizations from the Netherlands, Switzerland, West Germany, Norway, Austria, Lichtenstein, Japan and the Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

The refugees served by IRC in 1962 were victims of persecution and violence in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the communist countries of Europe. IRC's work for these uprooted people included emergency relief (food, clothing, shelter), medical assistance, resettlement, job placement, educational support, vocational training, child care, family reunion services and counseling relating to emigration and asylum problems.

The cooperation and the financial support of government and inter-governmental agencies was important to IRC's worldwide effort. Among these groups were the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, the Bureau for Refugee Programs of the State Department; the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services; the U.S. Agency for International Development; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration.

IRC programs were coordinated with many private groups including the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service and its Subcommittee for Refugee and Migration Affairs. In the United States and many other countries, citizens groups and voluntary agencies participated in the refugee work.

Vital to the success of the programs were the services and skills of individual volunteers, in particular the members of the Board of Directors of the International Rescue Committee and its Executive Committee, who serve without compensation in the United States and abroad.

Officers

Leo Chernin

Chairman

Angela Bichle Duke

Honorary Chairman

John C. Whitelaw

President

James T. Sherrin

Chairman, Executive Committee

H. William Fitch

Chairman, Planning Committee

Richard M. Haines

Chairman, Finance Committee/Treasurer

Gerard E. Ackerman, Jr.

Vice President—Europe

Ralph M. Baruch

Vice President

Morton I. Hamburg

Vice President & General Counsel

Mrs. Edward B. Landbell

Vice President

Cecil B. Lyon

Vice President

Reginald Austin

Vice President—International

Charles E. Star

Vice President

John Lawrence Coughlin

Vice President

John Thomas

Vice President—International

John J. ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

Anthony D. Duke

Mrs. Ralph Ellison

Mrs. Jeanne B. Peret

Clifford Forster

Muriel Fox

Carl Gersham

Stanton Geler

Walter Goldwater

Philip Gordon

Herbert G. Gratz

Franco R. Grant

Leonard Gross

Allen Gower

Joan R. Hamburg

John B. Hammer

Irving Hare

George H. Harris

Joseph K. Jaffe

Paul G. Jaffe

John Jaffe

Frank A. Jaffe

Mrs. Jeanne Kaufman

Philip A. Lee, M.D.

Mrs. Margaret Longman

Mrs. Thomas Longman

William Long

Max Long

John C. Long

Leonard H. Marks

B. F. Marks

Warren C. Meeker

Allen Moore

Bess Myerson

Peter A. Nathan, M.D.

David H. Osher

Clairborne Park

Edith A. Packer, D.

John Richardson

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche

John R. Roche